UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24453
17 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 12 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SENEGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for circulation as a document of the Security Council, the communiqué issued by the Government of the Republic of Senegal on 7 August 1992 concerning South Africa.

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSE

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Annex

Communiqué of 7 August 1992 issued by the Government of the Republic of Senegal

Three weeks ago, the Organization of African Unity obtained the Security Council's agreement to send a special representative of the Secretary-General to South Africa in order to make recommendations on ways to end the violence in that country and to create conditions conducive to negotiations on a peaceful transition towards a democratic and non-racial South Africa.

Mr. Cyrus Vance, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, has just completed that mission.

President Abdou Diouf, the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, is pleased that the mission was carried out successfully and is looking forward to the conclusions of the mission, in the hope that they will help end the violence and contribute to the establishment of an interim Government representing all the major components of South Africa, pending the organization of democratic and transparent elections.

In this spirit, we commend the high sense of responsibility shown by the African National Congress, under the leadership of Nelson Mandela, during the two days of the mass action that it recently organized and which enabled it once again to demonstrate very vividly the strong support it enjoys among the South African populations.

Presidents Nelson Mandela and Frederik de Klerk should be encouraged to reaffirm their willingness not to close the door on negotiations, which are so essential for the future of South Africa.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/960
S/24454
17 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 68
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the letter from His Excellency, Mr. Milan Panic, Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to the President of the Security Council (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 68, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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ANNEX

Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council

During my meeting with Lord Carrington at Brussels on 14 August, I observed that he and others present were incompletely informed with regard to a number of policy statements and actions of my Government that have a direct bearing on the attitude of the international community towards Yugoslavia. Permit me to enumerate those policy statements and actions, with the request that you circulate this letter to the other members of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General:

(a) The Government of Yugoslavia firmly and categorically opposes the use of force to change borders between countries;

(b) The Government of Yugoslavia accepts Tito's borders between the republics of his Socialist Yugoslavia as the official international borders between Yugoslavia and its neighbouring countries, and states that it has no territorial claims on any of its neighbours;

(c) Yugoslavia formally recognized Slovenia on 12 August;

(d) Yugoslavia recognizes the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its existing internationally recognized borders and has no territorial claims on Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(e) Yugoslavia has no territorial claims on Croatia and would like to enter into direct negotiations with Croatia for mutual recognition;

(f) Yugoslavia accepts its border with Macedonia as final and has no claims of any kind on Macedonia;

(g) Yugoslavia categorically rejects the barbaric practice of ethnic cleansing in any form and all of its tragic consequences, and will bring to justice any Yugoslav citizen against whom it obtains evidence of having engaged in any act of ethnic cleansing. Yugoslavia will cooperate fully and freely with any international investigation into ethnic cleansing;

(h) Yugoslavia will welcome and cooperate fully and freely with any international investigation into human rights violations in the republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

(i) The Government of Yugoslavia is conducting its own investigation into human rights violations of its citizens, particularly at Kosovo, Vojvodina and Sandzak. All laws, regulations and administrative practices will be carefully examined and appropriate changes will be made where necessary to ensure that there is no legal or administrative basis for the

violation or limitation of the human rights of any citizen of Yugoslavia. The situation at Kosovo will be addressed with a special sense of urgency, with the goal of quickly eliminating all human rights abuses;

(j) Yugoslavia will cooperate in any way it can to ensure the peaceful delivery of humanitarian and relief supplies to the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It offers the currently greatly underutilized facilities of Belgrade International Airport for this purpose free of charge, from where relief supplies can be delivered quickly and safely by road to the outskirts of Sarajevo and other cities en route between Belgrade and Sarajevo. Yugoslavia would also participate in such a relief effort with food and medicines from its own reserves;

(k) Yugoslavia believes that the refugees from the civil war in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina should be assisted in returning to and rebuilding their homes and will cooperate in this effort in any way it can. There are at present over 400,000 refugees in Yugoslavia who are being assisted and cared for by relatives, friends, good Samaritans, the International Red Cross and agencies of the Yugoslav Government;

(l) As Prime Minister and Minister of Defense of Yugoslavia, I have taken all the steps available to me to try to ensure that no support for the combatants in the civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina is coming from Yugoslavia. But past history teaches us that there is no paucity of people willing to profit from this kind of a situation. Therefore, as I said in my letter of 6 August to you, I would appreciate the assistance of the United Nations in monitoring all of the border crossing points between Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. I should like to repeat my request of 6 August for the United Nations to establish observer posts at all of our border crossing points with Bosnia and Herzegovina and my request of 21 July to your predecessor for the establishment of United Nations observers at all Yugoslav army air fields.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24455
17 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 24 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations stating that Mr. T. P. Sreenivasan has been appointed deputy representative of India on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24456
17 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At its 3107th meeting, on 17 August 1992, following the adoption of resolution 772 (1992), in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled, "The question of South Africa", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"In connection with the resolution just adopted, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"It is the understanding of the members of the Council that the Secretary-General will consult the Council on the number of observers he has the intention to deploy from time to time."

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/389
S/24457
19 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 28 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 18 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement on the situation in Afghanistan issued by the Office of the Prime Minister of Pakistan, His Excellency Mian Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, on 13 August 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 28 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

* A/47/150.

ANNEX

Statement on the situation in Afghanistan, issued by the Office of the Prime Minister of Pakistan on 13 August 1992

The Prime Minister, Mian Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, condemned the senseless and indiscriminate rocket attacks and bombardment on Kabul that led to the tragic death of over 1,000 innocent people. In addition, the wanton destruction of property and a large number of casualties have led to hospitals overflowing with wounded and residents of the city suffering severe hardship. The Prime Minister added that the violence and destruction caused by the attacks had been condemned throughout the world and was a cause of profound concern to all those who had supported the courageous and heroic jehad of the Afghan people. He added that Pakistan would not allow its territory to be used by unscrupulous elements engaged in undermining the territorial integrity of Afghanistan and the noble objectives of the jehad.

The Prime Minister called for an immediate cessation of attacks on Kabul. He added that all differences between the Afghan people should be settled peacefully and through negotiations on the basis of the Peshawar Accord of 24 April. He reaffirmed that Pakistan would give its full support to the Government of Afghanistan in bringing about peace and reconciliation among Afghans, so that the brotherly people of Afghanistan could undertake the task of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24458
18 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that United States aircraft continued their violations of Iraqi airspace for purposes of observation and provocation during the period 9 to 13 August 1992.

9-10 August 1992

Thirty sorties, flown by 15 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,500 to 9,000 metres, centred over Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil and Tall Afar.

10-11 August 1992

Eighteen sorties, flown by nine two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 5,000 metres, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

11-12 August 1992

Thirty-two sorties, flown by 13 two-aircraft formations and 2 three-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Zakho and the area to the north of Mosul.

12-13 August 1992

Thirty-six sorties, flown by 15 two-aircraft formations and 2 three-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 850 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 2,000 to 6,000 metres, centred over Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Mosul, Tall Afar and Irbil.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abd al-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24459
18 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 18 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you of fresh violations of the cease-fire provisions by the Iranian side during the period 16 July to 11 August 1992.

1. At 0950 hours on 16 July 1992, a new observation post belonging to the Iranian side was seen at geographical coordinates 307816 in front of the Sharhani guard post inside the area of separation.

2. At 0750 hours on 18 July 1992, seven Iranian soldiers were seen fortifying the Iranian post at geographical coordinates 09937 in front of the Tib guard post inside the area of separation.

3. At 0100 hours on 24 July 1992, a force from the Iranian side, estimated to number 150 armed men, approached and attacked the Iraqi units at geographical coordinates 3416. This led to the death of two men and the wounding of two others, while seven went missing.

4. At 0630 hours on 27 July 1992, six men from the Iranian side were seen fortifying the Iranian point at geographical coordinates 035937 inside the area of separation.

5. At 1600 hours on 30 July 1992, four men from the Iranian side were seen digging a new position at geographical coordinates 564413 inside the area of separation. At 1800 hours, they withdrew in a Land Cruiser vehicle to the Iranian rear.

6. At 0730 hours on 3 August 1992, six Iranian soldiers were seen carrying out fortification work, using pickaxes and shovels, at geographical coordinates 030930 in front of the Tib guard post inside the area of separation.

7. At 0800 hours on 8 August 1992, six Iranian soldiers were seen carrying out fortification work on the Iranian post at geographical coordinates 039939 in front of the Tib guard post inside the area of separation.

8. At 0955 hours on 8 August 1992, an Iranian helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear. It flew over the Hawd Sumar area at geographical coordinates 600430 and then proceeded northwards along the international boundary. At 1000 hours, the helicopter was seen flying over the Naft-e Shah area at geographical coordinates 460240.

9. At 1045 hours on 11 August 1992, a military helicopter belonging to the Iranian side was seen coming from the Kanjan dam opening in the direction of the town of Mehran. It flew over the town at geographical coordinates 090650 and after 3 minutes returned to the Iranian rear.

10. At 2100 hours on 11 August 1992, the Iranian side fired two shots in the direction of Iraqi units at geographical coordinates 901891.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abd al-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24460
18 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose the text of my delegation's statement on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which it would have made in the event of a general debate during the Security Council's consideration of the item presently on its agenda.

I should be grateful if this letter along with its annex is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa M. H. KAWTHAR
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Statement of Mr. Mustafa M. H. Kawthar, Chargé d'affaires a.i., to the Security Council concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina

15 Safar A.H. 1413/13 August A.D. 1992

I wish, first of all, to express, on behalf of my country's delegation, our appreciation to you and to the other members of the Security Council for giving us the opportunity to participate in these deliberations and to convey to you the congratulations of my country's delegation on your assumption of the presidency of the Council for the current month. We are confident that you, by virtue of your wide experience and wisdom, will guide the work of the Council most successfully and competently. I wish also to congratulate your predecessor, His Excellency Mr. José Luis Jesús, Permanent Representative of Cape Verde, on his capable direction of the work of the Council during last July.

The Council is meeting to consider the blatant aggression against the territory, people and existence of a State Member of the United Nations. The reports transmitted by news agencies and the local press and information issued by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Government and Bosnia and Herzegovina reveal to us what is happening in the Republics newly independent of Yugoslavia, particularly the grave violations of frontiers, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the grave breaches of human rights and international law being committed against the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the people of Croatia. Parts of the territories remain under occupation. Military operations, human massacres, the destruction of property, forcible expulsion and ethnic cleansing operations, robbery, arbitrary detention and inhumane maltreatment in prisons and detention camps continue. This aggression continues unchecked, as though we were in the Middle Ages. This is happening before the eyes of the United Nations, and it is a grave responsibility that we place before your esteemed Council so that the Council may assume its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

My country's Government joins with the Governments of the world in rejecting these large-scale violations of the most elementary principles of international law and human interaction and vehemently condemns these barbarous acts and the continuing aggression.

The continuation of this aggression perpetrated against the State and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Serbian or Serbian-supported forces constitutes, in addition to all the violations that we have mentioned, a breach of the United Nations Charter, a challenge to us all, exploitation of the repeated cease-fire agreements concluded through the intermediary of the European Community and the United Nations, with the aim of halting the

military and inhumane acts, and the imposition of a political and military fait accompli that will be rejected by the international community as a whole in order that international legitimacy may be restored to all the territory of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We should warn that, if this reality persists, it will lead to the expansion of the area of grief and suffering and will also constitute a grave precedent to be followed by other adventurers in the future.

The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina has appealed to the international community for speedy military assistance in defeating the Serbian forces. We join it in appealing to this Organization and to the international community, now that all peaceful efforts, endeavours and measures have been exhausted, to lift the arms embargo against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in order that it may defend itself - that is the very least that should be done - and to respond to the appeal from a peace-loving, sovereign State Member of the United Nations that is trying to defend its existence. We are now living in a time of serious efforts to implement the United Nations Charter, which is based on respect for the sovereignty of States and the safeguarding of human rights. We call upon the international community from this rostrum to take immediate measures to assist Bosnia and Herzegovina in strengthening its defence, halting the aggression and achieving the withdrawal of the Serbian forces and to take the necessary steps to guarantee the security and well-being of the people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to ensure the respect of its sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and to restore peace and stability to the countries of the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We also call for the adoption of measures to halt the aggression being committed against Croatia and further action plotted in some of the countries of the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The aggressor must realize that it will not reap any political or territorial gain from aggression but will be the greatest loser at the end of this adventure.

We hope that you will now take a firm and decisive stand in confronting this grave situation. We reiterate our thanks and appreciation to you, Mr. President, and to the members of the Council and hope that you will adopt the resolution for which the world is waiting and which is called for by the situation, by international legitimacy and by the principles of the protection of humankind.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/392
S/24461
19 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Items 69, 75 and 98 of the provisional agenda*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the decisions of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe adopted at its fifteenth session, on 13 and 14 August 1992 (annexes I-IV).

I would be most grateful if you could kindly have the text of the present letter and of the enclosed decisions of the Committee of Senior Officials distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under items 69, 75 and 98 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eduard KUKAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/47/150.

ANNEX I

Decisions of the Committee of Senior Officials

1. The Committee of Senior Officials met on 13 and 14 August 1992 at an urgently called meeting to consider further steps required to deal with the worsening aggression against Bosnia-Herzegovina and other critical aspects of the crisis in other parts of the former Yugoslavia.

2. There was consensus among participating States that the worsening crisis requires greater action within the context of the CSCE. They expressed their determination to fully apply the decisions of the Helsinki Summit in order to help alleviate humanitarian problems and support the search for peace. In particular they agreed to despatch a rapporteur mission to Bosnia-Herzegovina to investigate the humanitarian situation with special reference to detention camps and to send long-duration missions to Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina. They also agreed that the presence of observers in neighbouring countries would help to avoid a spillover of tension to their territories and would help oversee the fulfilment of United Nations sanctions.

3. The discussions reflected the alarming developments which have occurred since approval of the Declaration on the Yugoslav crisis by Heads of State and Government at the Helsinki Summit on 10 July 1992.

- Despite repeated promises by Serbian authorities, a lasting ceasefire has not been possible. Humanitarian convoys are regularly subject to military attack; heavy artillery continues to bombard Sarajevo and other cities of Bosnia-Herzegovina and some bordering cities in Croatia.

- Evidence has continued to mount that Serbian authorities are using the conflict to carry out disgraceful policies of so-called "ethnic cleansing" and detention of innocent civilians. Cases of human rights and international humanitarian law violations have been registered on all sides of the conflict. Treatment of those held in detention camps violates all standards of decency. The number of refugees continues to rise to tragic levels.

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- Human rights abuses by Serbian authorities continue at a high level. Serbian Government-controlled media subject the Serbian population to a constant barrage of hate and xenophobia. Repression of the non-Serbian population in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina and elsewhere continues. Tensions in these areas are high and the danger of the spread of armed conflict continues to grow.

- Continued conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina raises the danger of spillover of tensions to neighbouring countries. Serbia continues to seek avenues for evasion of United Nations sanctions.

4. The participating States agreed that the crisis has entered a new phase which will require even more co-operation and concerted action throughout the international community. They reiterated their rejection of any aspiration of Serbia and Montenegro, or of any other party involved, to change borders or ethnic composition by force or intimidation. They reaffirmed the need to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

5. The outrage that resulted from revelations about detention camps underlines the sense of anger felt everywhere about the catastrophe which is taking place.

6. Serbian authorities must understand that they are isolating themselves increasingly from the democratic community of States represented by the CSCE. Continued violation of the basic norms of international humanitarian law can lead only to disaster for themselves and their people.

7. The participating States welcomed the intention of the United Nations to expand its activities in the former Yugoslavia. They expressed strong support for United Nations Security Council resolution 770 which foresees the use of all necessary measures to guarantee humanitarian assistance and for United Nations Security Council resolution 771 on war crimes, which holds Serbian leaders and others personally responsible for their behaviour. They intend to co-operate closely with the United Nations and to provide assistance to the fulfilment of United Nations goals wherever possible. They request the Chairman-in-Office to reply in that spirit to the letter of the Secretary-General of the United Nations of 31 July 1992. They decided to start consultations on matters referred to in the letter of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in an open-ended ad hoc group established in Vienna.

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8. They underlined once again the imperative need for an urgent negotiated political solution in the former Yugoslavia. In that respect they welcomed the Conference hosted by the European Community and the United Nations in London on 26 August 1992 as a means of carrying forward negotiation and achieving a lasting settlement to the crisis. They requested the Chairman-in-Office to present decisions of the CSCE at this meeting and to determine how the CSCE process can be used to further the goals of this Conference.

9. The Meeting was preceded by a working session of the Steering Group on the Yugoslav crisis of 11 participating States established at the 13th Meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials on 8 July 1992. The participating States agree that more detailed work is now necessary and that more frequent meetings of the Steering Group are needed. To this end they decided that the Steering Group should meet in Vienna as from now until the next CSO Meeting scheduled to be held in Prague on 16-18 September 1992. The Steering Group will assist the Chairman-in-Office in the implementation of today's decisions further to the tasks already assigned to it on 8 July 1992. While operating in Vienna the Steering Group will maintain a liaison with the Consultative Committee of the Conflict Prevention Centre.

10. The participating States also welcomed the intention of the Chairman-in-Office, accompanied by representatives of the Troika, to travel to the former Yugoslavia within the next few days. They asked him to transmit the strong political message contained in this decision document to Serbian authorities and to undertake any discussion that may expedite its implementation.

ANNEX II

Draft Decision on Human Rights Situation

The Committee of Senior Officials,

Remaining very deeply concerned about the failure by the Serbian authorities to observe human rights and international humanitarian law, and especially by the disgraceful practice of "ethnic cleansing",

Outraged by the existence of detention camps, which is completely unacceptable,

Aware of the acute danger of an even more rapid increase in the number of refugees and displaced persons, which is already approaching two million,

Welcoming the adoption of the United Nations Security Council resolution 771, and the decision by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur on this issue,

Underlines the importance of observing international humanitarian law;

Demands an end to the practice of "ethnic cleansing";

Demands the immediate disbandment of any detention camps, and the release of the innocent civilian population held there;

Reminds all responsible for the administration of such camps that, in the meantime, they must ensure that such places of detention are run humanely, in full respect for the Geneva Conventions;

Reminds all those who commit or order the commission of breaches of the Conventions that they bear individual responsibility for such breaches;

Calls on the Serbian authorities to create all necessary conditions to enable the earliest possible return of the refugees and displaced persons to their original homes in conditions of safety and dignity, including the adoption of an amnesty law for those having refused to fight, and an end to the call-up;

Considers that an initial step in this direction could be the establishment of safe havens in Bosnia-Herzegovina, under international control;

Decides, further to United Nations Security Council resolutions 770 and 771, to request that the Chairman-in-Office establish contact with the United Nations and other relevant international organisations to undertake an urgent examination of conditions for possible establishment of safe havens for refugees and displaced persons in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Decides to establish a rapporteur mission to investigate allegations of human rights abuses; its primary task should be, in close co-ordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, to ensure that all alleged places of detention are inspected within the shortest possible time; the CSCE rapporteur mission, in common with other international bodies, should be guaranteed immediate, free and continuous access to all such places of detention;

Requests the Chairman-in-Office to establish the rapporteur mission as soon as possible; its first report should be available to the Committee of Senior Officials at its next meeting in September.

ANNEX III

Decision on Missions of Long Duration

The Committee of Senior Officials,

With reference to:

- the Declaration on Yugoslavia adopted by the Helsinki Summit;

- the Committee of Senior Officials' Decision of 10 June 1992 to send an exploratory mission to Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina;

- the conclusions and recommendations in the report submitted to the Committee of Senior Officials by this mission;

- Chapter III, paragraphs 6-11, in the Helsinki Decisions on the political management of crises, and

In support of the efforts of the Conference on Yugoslavia,

Decides to establish, in co-operation with the relevant authorities, a continuous presence in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, in the form of missions of long duration.

The missions will:

- promote dialogues between the authorities concerned and representatives of the populations and communities in the three regions;

- collect information on all aspects relevant to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and promote solutions to such problems;

- establish contact points for solving problems that might be identified;

- assist in providing information on relevant legislation on human rights, protection of minorities, free media and democratic elections.

The missions should be sent out as soon as possible in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10 of Chapter III of the Helsinki Decisions. Further elaboration of modalities is delegated to the Steering Group on Yugoslavia established by the Committee of Senior Officials on 8 July 1992.

The operational control of the missions will be maintained by the Chairman-in-Office assisted by the other members of the CSCE Troika and with practical support from the appropriate CSCE institution(s).

Except where provided on a voluntary basis, the expenses of the missions will be borne by all participating States in accordance with the scale of distribution.

Developments regarding the missions will be reported to the Committee of Senior Officials not later than at its regular September 1992 Meeting.

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ANNEX IV

Decision on the Presence of Observers in Countries Bordering on Serbia and Montenegro

The CSO welcomes the efforts under way to extend the European Community Monitoring Mission to neighbouring countries of Serbia and Montenegro to help avoid the spread of tension to their territory. It decided to examine possibilities for contribution of material support to this effort. It welcomed the agreement with the authorities in Budapest to extend EC Monitoring Mission activities to Hungarian territory. It looks forward to the agreement on memoranda of understanding with authorities in Sofia and Tirana. Such missions can contribute to enhancing stability in the region. In this context, it decided to explore with authorities in Skopje the possibility of despatch of similar missions under CSCE auspices.

A further important task is to strengthen mechanisms to ensure full compliance with UN sanctions. The Chairman-in-Office is requested to undertake discussions to examine means of assisting appropriate States bordering on Serbia and Montenegro in this task, including through the placement of experts on their territories. The CSO will review the decision at its next meeting.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/962
S/24462
19 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 18 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Declaration issued on 14 August 1992 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Venezuela concerning Venezuela's recognition of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the text of this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 20, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Diego ARRIA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Declaration issued on 14 August 1992 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela

The Government of Venezuela, in the light of the decision on sovereignty and independence adopted by the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the referendum held by the Parliament of that Republic, has decided to recognize the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a sovereign and independent State.

In recognizing the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as sovereign and independent, the Government of Venezuela is acting in accordance with its traditional commitment to respect the rights of peoples to self-determination and national independence, sovereignty and identity.

The Venezuelan Government intends to establish, at its earliest convenience, diplomatic relations with the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24463
19 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a note showing the impact of the implementation of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) on the light industries sector.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Impact of the implementation of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) on the light industries sector

The General People's Committee for Light Industries has made strenuous efforts to adopt a series of preventive measures in an earnest attempt to mitigate the adverse impact of the implementation of Security Council resolution 748 (1992). The complications caused by the resolution have had evident repercussions on manufacturing activity in the Great Jamahiriya, particularly on levels of production and on the continued execution of those industrial projects that were at the stage of final installation of new production lines and imminent start up.

The implementation of the resolution has had an adverse impact on the production process owing to the depletion of factory inventories of those raw materials primarily imported by air and because it has been impossible for technicians and experts to reach the Jamahiriya in the framework of technical assistance to engage in maintenance and operation activities. One of the effects of the implementation of the resolution has even been that a number of technicians and experts have left their places of work and decided to leave the Jamahiriya and return to their home countries on numerous grounds.

The resolution has also caused evident disruption in the programmes and activities that our industrial companies conduct with their counterparts in world-wide industrial companies because of the aerial embargo and because it is not possible to conduct meetings and maintain direct contacts. This has had a negative impact on the production process.

The Western propaganda that has accompanied the implementation of the resolution has had a prominent role in influencing major industrial companies and the contractors executing our industrial projects to adopt, on the basis of flimsy excuses, a negative attitude towards the continued fulfilment of ongoing obligations under contracts concluded with them. The damage caused by the implementation of the resolution to the execution of industrial projects can be summarized as follows:

I. Projects under execution

1. Tajura' heater-unit project

The project has the goal of producing 150,000 heaters a year. Civil engineering work has been completed, and machinery has been imported. The contractor has postponed the start of installation work in view of the delayed arrival of technicians from abroad.

2. Plastic-tubing plant (Bint Bih-Al-Shararrah Municipality)

This project has the goal of producing plastic pipes of various sizes. The machinery and equipment needed for the plant has been imported and civil engineering works have been completed. The project has come to a halt because technicians and specialists on the installation of machinery and equipment have been unable to come.

3. Floor-covering project at Misratah

The project has the goal of producing 1 million metres of floor-covering a year. Civil engineering works for the project have been completed and machinery has been delivered. The installation schedule has been delayed because of the postponed arrival of technicians in view of the difficulties encountered by companies under contract in sending their technicians to install machinery and equipment for the project.

II. Projects under study

1. Plant for medical materials

2. Plant for industrial cleaning agents

3. Project for medical and industrial gases

4. Plants for concrete beams

5. Electric-fan plant

6. Building materials plants

The projects have encountered a number of obstacles, as exemplified by the following:

(a) A number of foreign companies are unable to submit their bids for the execution of these projects.

(b) It is difficult to establish contact with contractors for negotiations and the discussion of project implementation.

(c) It is difficult or impossible to meet with representatives of companies on matters relating to the mode of execution of certain contracts.

III. Research and international participation

The sector has not been able to hold fairs for industrial joint ventures, and they have been postponed a number of times because of the embargo. Research workers, inventors and experts have also encountered difficulty in participating in international fairs and conferences and in seminars on the sector because of the travel and communications involved. Delivery of the

relevant specialized technical publications has also been delayed and some have ceased arriving. Use had been made of such publications in developing plants, improving production and acquiring knowledge of new techniques in the industrialized countries in various fields relating to the sector.

The damage caused to the sector in general can be summarized as follows:

1. A number of technical assistance contracts concluded with foreign companies have not been implemented because of the aversion of the technical teams belonging to those companies to travel to the Jamahiriya in the circumstances created by the embargo. This has caused a number of plants to cease production.

2. A number of projects for whose installation and implementation contracts had been concluded have been left unfinished because of the failure of teams under contract for installation to come to the Jamahiriya at the scheduled time. This has led to the postponement of production in these plants and thus to the suspension of the plan for self-sufficiency in basic goods. There is also the matter of the financial obligations that may be incurred by the failure to fulfil these contracts at the time stipulated.

3. Companies have been unable to send representatives to inspect the items imported from ports of shipment with the required dispatch and at the scheduled time. The arrival of batches of samples of raw materials has been delayed, which has had a negative impact on the flow of the raw materials and production inputs imported for the plants.

4. There has been delay in the arrival of urgently needed spare parts whose importation requires the use of air transport. This causes sudden breakdowns, which have led to extended unforeseen stoppages at plants.

UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24464
20 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

THE SITUATION CONCERNING WESTERN SAHARA

Report by the Secretary-General

INTRODUCTION

1. In his letter to me dated 3 June 1992 (S/24059), the President of the Security Council informed me that the Council welcomed the agreement of the parties to engage in discussions with my Special Representative, Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, in an effort to reactivate the settlement plan for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, while reaffirming its support for our efforts in this regard; and agreed with me on the necessity of maintaining the existing deployment of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) to monitor the cease-fire. The present report is submitted in pursuance of the last paragraph of the President's letter asking me to present a further progress report at the earliest possible date.

I. MILITARY ASPECTS

2. The Deputy Force Commander, Brigadier-General Luis Block Urban (Peru), has continued to serve as Force Commander a.i. pending the appointment of a new Force Commander. Brigadier-General Block Urban is scheduled to return to his country's service at the end of the current month. I have instituted consultations about his successor and will shortly make a proposal to the Security Council on this matter.

3. In the three months that have passed since my last report, there has been a marked decline in the number of cease-fire violations confirmed by MINURSO observers. Whereas a total of 102 violations were reported by MINURSO in the 3-month period March-May 1992, the total for the period June-August declined to only 6 violations confirmed by MINURSO, all of which were attributed to the Moroccan side. Two of these violations involved unauthorized movements by Moroccan troops while the remaining four related to improvements of defensive works. It is noted with satisfaction that there were no incidents of intentional hostility resulting in casualties on either side. The Frente para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO)

communicated a number of complaints concerning overflights of the Territory by military aircraft and also, in some instances, regarding unauthorized firing. For a variety of reasons, including both MINURSO's limited deployment over a vast territory and the transitory nature of the alleged violations, MINURSO was not in a position to confirm or refute any of them.

4. On 5 July 1992, two military observers on patrol in the area of Mahbas in the extreme north-east of the Territory sustained injuries when their vehicle was blown up by an anti-tank mine. One of the observers recovered from his injuries within a few days and returned to duty. Regrettably, the injuries of his colleague were of such a serious nature that he had to be medically evacuated to a neighbouring country and eventually repatriated. This unfortunate incident underlines the serious hazards posed by mines in many parts of the Territory. It has been indicated to MINURSO that in many instances mine fields are not properly charted, which would explain occasional casualties on both sides due to mine explosions. It is recalled, however, that both parties are obliged to provide MINURSO with the best available and most up-to-date information on the location of mine fields, so that MINURSO can enjoy the fullest possible freedom of movement in secure conditions in the Territory, in conformity with the settlement plan. To that effect, I urge both parties to ensure that all available information of this nature is transmitted to MINURSO, if this has not already been done.

II. OTHER ASPECTS

5. In accordance with the agreement reached with the two parties, my Special Representative embarked on a series of talks with each of them starting in the middle of the month of June. The Special Representative met separately with each side in different locations, initially in Geneva and the mission area, and finally in New York where the talks concluded on 2 July 1992. My Special Representative has kept the Permanent Representatives of Algeria and Mauritania informed about the progress of these talks.

6. While fully cognizant that disagreements over the criteria for eligibility to vote in the referendum are the main obstacles to the holding of a referendum in Western Sahara, the parties agreed, at the suggestion of my Special Representative, that their talks with him would initially focus on the formulation of safeguards to protect the political, economic, social and other rights and liberties of the losing side in the referendum, whatever the outcome. Agreements on such safeguards were expected to remove or to allay misgivings and suspicions and to promote an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence in which the obstacles to the implementation of the settlement plan could be successfully tackled. To that effect, and without prejudice to the position of either party on the question of the criteria for eligibility to vote in the referendum, each party was invited to present its views and to submit proposals on safeguards to be offered to the unsuccessful party in the referendum. The parties were also reminded that in the interest of restoring confidence in the peace process, they ought to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the cease-fire and to abstain from any provocative behaviour endangering the settlement plan. In this connection, I have noted with

satisfaction the substantial decline in the number of confirmed cease-fire violations mentioned above.

7. Both parties demonstrated interest in cooperating with my Special Representative in his efforts to develop safeguards and guarantees as confidence-building measures designed to advance the peace process. For its part the Frente POLISARIO presented a document defining in considerable detail two sets of safeguards, i.e. those which it would be willing to offer in the event of a victory in the referendum, and others which the Frente POLISARIO would like to be applied should the integration option prevail. In the first category of guarantees, the Frente POLISARIO commits itself to govern on the basis of the principles of democratic freedoms, good-neighbourly relations, regional stability, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and evenhandedness in relations with neighbouring countries, including Morocco. It also indicates readiness to establish the fullest possible economic cooperation with Morocco, both bilaterally and in the framework of the Arab Mahgreb Union, and to study any proposal Morocco might wish to make for cooperation as long as it does not prejudice Western Sahara's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Should the integration option emerge victorious, the Frente POLISARIO requests the Government of Morocco to guarantee freedom from any form of political persecution or discrimination and to allow free emigration.

8. While stated in more general terms than those presented by the Frente POLISARIO, Morocco's offers and proposals for safeguards, which were made both orally and in writing, also address both the eventuality of integration and that of independence. In case of Western Sahara's integration with Morocco, the Special Representative was assured that the guarantees sought by the Frente POLISARIO for non-persecution, non-discrimination and freedom of movement would be forthcoming; and that over and above such guarantees a general amnesty and pardon would be declared. Conversely, Morocco undertakes to honour all national and international undertakings and to abstain from any action harmful to the dignity of others, while reaffirming its desire to ensure peaceful coexistence.

9. As mentioned above, these talks were not an end in themselves but rather a means to an end. They were expected to create a climate in which obstacles to the holding of the referendum, i.e. in the first instance, the criteria for eligibility to vote in the referendum, could be overcome. Whereas such an agreement remains to be negotiated, the talks did achieve their principal purpose in the sense that both parties now stand ready to engage in a new round of talks with the Special Representative, this time devoted to the interpretation of the criteria for eligibility to vote annexed to my predecessor's report of 19 December 1991 (S/23299). These criteria had been immediately accepted by Morocco, notwithstanding its reservations concerning some provisions which it found to be unnecessarily restrictive. However, the Frente POLISARIO rejected these criteria on the grounds that they would unduly enlarge the electoral body beyond those voters included in the census of 1974 and for a number of reasons of a procedural nature. Nevertheless, the Frente POLISARIO has gradually reassessed its position in the light of the efforts

being undertaken by my Special Representative to relaunch the settlement plan. Whereas the Frente POLISARIO continues to consider that the criteria appearing in the annex to the Secretary-General's report of 19 December 1991 are a violation of the Settlement Plan, it is ready to accept some of the criteria in the annex to document S/23299, but has basic reservations regarding others (paras. 29, 30 and 31 of the annex). Without prejudice to its position on the criteria, the Frente POLISARIO agrees to support the efforts of the Special Representative aimed at ensuring that both parties arrive at the same interpretation of all criteria.

10. Recently, it has been reported that the Government of Morocco was planning to hold municipal and legislative elections, as well as a plebiscite on constitutional reform in the coming months; and that the inhabitants of Western Sahara would be eligible to vote therein. In light of these reports, I asked my Special Representative to seek clarification from the Government of Morocco and, subject to confirmation of these plans, to explore the possibility of a postponement until after the holding of a United Nations referendum.

11. My Special Representative was informed, during his visit to Rabat last month that, while a final decision had yet to be adopted, the Government of Morocco was reluctant to consider postponement of the intended elections. However, should elections be held Morocco expressed readiness to give a written commitment to the Secretary-General in a formal letter from the Foreign Minister to the effect that:

(a) These elections were quite independent of and separate from the holding of a referendum under the United Nations Plan;

(b) Morocco solemnly reaffirmed its commitment to abide by the results of the Uni .d Nations Referendum.

The Government of Morocco holds the view that the contents of such a letter would dispel any doubts or misgivings that elections would prejudge the United Nations Referendum or would imply any weakening of Morocco's solemn commitment to the United Nations peace plan.

12. In expressing its reluctance to postpone the elections, the Moroccan side pointed out to my Special Representative that elections were due to have been held as early as 1990 but had been postponed in the expectation that a referendum on the future status of Western Sahara would be held in the near future. In light of the relevant provisions of the Moroccan Constitution concering parliamentary elections and considering the continuing uncertainty regarding the date of the referendum to be held under United Nations auspices, Morocco found it difficult to agree to a further postponement of its elections. Moreover, my Special Representative's attention was drawn to the fact that on several occasions in the past Western Sahara had been included in Moroccan elections.

13. In recent statements, the Frente POLISARIO has reacted very negatively to the possibility of Moroccan elections being extended to Western Sahara. I continue to expect that both parties will extend their full cooperation to my Special Representative in his current efforts aiming at breaking the deadlock in which the settlement plan has found itself since the beginning of this year.

III. OBSERVATIONS

14. I am encouraged by the progress achieved until now in my Special Representative's talks with the parties. It remains to be seen, however, whether the parties are willing to go far enough in adjusting their positions so as to make it possible to advance in real and concrete terms towards the holding of a referendum. It is my intention to submit a further report to the Security Council before the end of September, focusing on the results of the next round of talks by my Special Representative and the parties, due to commence on 24 August. Meanwhile, I propose to maintain the existing deployment and staffing of MINURSO.

15. In conclusion, I pay tribute to Brigadier-General Block and to the men and women under his command for the contribution which they have made to the maintenance of the cease-fire in Western Sahara. Their living conditions have in many cases been harsh and have tested to the limit their discipline and their commitment to the cause of peace in the service of the United Nations. That they have passed this test so well brings great credit to them, to the United Nations and to their countries.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24465
20 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 7 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BURKINA FASO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to Security Council resolution 748 (1992), has the honour, on behalf of the Government of Burkina Faso, to inform him as follows.

Burkina Faso has no air link with Libya as the national airline, Air-Burkina, under agreements concluded with Air Afrique, only serves neighbouring countries with which Burkina Faso has common frontiers.

At the diplomatic level, the staff of the embassy of Burkina Faso at Tripoli has been reduced to the strict minimum.

The Government of Burkina Faso, which attaches particular importance to the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, is complying with the obligations set forth in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992).

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